

# THE LABOUR ORGANISER

No. 179

MAY, 1936

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## MONTH BY MONTH

**GENERAL ELECTION.** One has to go very far back into history to discover a government whose reputation so rapidly deteriorated as that of the present administration. At home, and more particularly abroad, the reputation of the Baldwin cabinet has sunk so low that in very truth there are none so poor to do them reverence. At home the government, and its forces in the country, hold together not so much because of mutual purpose as mutual interest. The strongest force binding Conservatism today is the fear of a Socialist Government, plus a large dose of jingoism and qualms for the Empire. The government has forsaken all principle for pure opportunism both in foreign politics and in Home affairs. The question is, how long can the drift continue without the Government meeting with disaster. Certain it is that there are half-a-dozen possibilities in the political field, each of which spells the demise of Baldwinism. The reconstruction of the Government may not mean a General Election. Indeed, we shall be much surprised at an election before the Coronation, but after that anything may happen. We ought to get ready.

**PECKHAM.** Another win for Labour!

And we congratulate the organisers, helpers and the Peckham Party on their contribution to Labour's progress. But again, there is that disappointing factor of a diminished vote, the battle having been fought and won with less numbers on both sides. All sorts of excuses can, of course, be found for this circumstance. But we should be foolish if we did not ask ourselves whether this lessened interest betokens any growing disgust with, or distrust of politics. Present happenings are conducive to this state of feeling, but the growth of it is a terribly dangerous thing for Socialism.

**ELECTORAL REFORM.** A number of readers have written us on the question of our article in last month's issue on redistribution and electoral reform. It is clear that there is renewed interest in this matter within the Party. We are happy to be able to state that the National E.C. of the Labour Party have referred the consideration of this question to a committee. The committee has not yet, we believe, begun its work, but we should like to take this opportunity of stating our view that this question is likely to become one of the major issues at the next General Election; that is if this Parliament runs its course. In any case, reform of our franchise and voting systems is bound to come. In these days events move quickly, and changes are brought about with great rapidity. The sooner the Party's mind is made up regarding what it wants the better.

**LOST LESSONS.** Has the Movement, like Pharaoh, hardened its heart against the children? Last year and the year before, this journal raised its voice again and again to urge that our Movement was neglecting work and education among the children, notwithstanding that its enemies were busy. We pleaded that something should be done; we pointed out that less than 50,000 were organised in Labour and Co-operative Parties and over 1,300,000 in Capitalist and Imperialist organisations; we urged that the appeal of our Movement began too late in life; that by neglecting the children we should fail to capture Youth; that by failing to capture Youth we should fail to capture the older generations; and we hammered at this problem for several months. At last the National E.C. of the Labour Party took notice of this problem and recommended the Movement to support the Woodcraft folk.

and there it appears the matter has mostly ended. What has happened in your constituency? Don't write us, dear reader. We know the answer, it is *nothing*! And that same nought will signify the achievements of our Party in a few years' time unless nothing is converted into something. If it is necessary to begin all over again about this business of the children we must do so. But as the position stands, Labour's supine neglect of the little ones is a standing disgrace to its present, and a tragic threat to its future.

### SOME REPORTS AND BALANCE SHEETS.

The West Bermondsey Annual Report makes mention of three outstanding achievements during the year. The first was the victory in November, when Dr. Salter secured the highest clear-cut majority ever obtained in the Division over the combined forces of the enemy. The second achievement was that members' subscriptions reached the record figure of £231 17s. 5d., and the third concerned the Bermondsey "Labour Magazine" which after twelve years not only continued to be an effective weapon, as results proved, but produced a profit of £28 in 12 months. Bermondsey has a magnificent system of street stewards, and its Ward organisation has also reached a high state of development. It is perhaps the intensive attention which has been paid to these matters, which has strengthened Labour's fearless advocacy in this Division.

Durham Division is one of a different kind altogether. Labour rules here because of its industrial predominance, and its good work in both fields. It has, however, its own difficulties in Durham city, where, however, Labour has long made, and is increasingly making, itself felt. We note with some satisfaction that the Annual Report gives the very fullest details concerning the Party and its work. It is unusual, but very useful to find the acreage stated, and also the number of Parliamentary and Local Government electors—men and women.

Another North Country Divisional Labour Party to notice is Stockton and Thornaby-on-Tees. The income

from individual members' subscriptions last year was £280 17s. 4d. We note with interest an income of £90 odd from a children's Outing Fund, but unfortunately we are not possessed of the Annual Report and cannot therefore comment further.

The Balham and Tooting Labour Party Annual Report carries mention of a varied field of activities. The Party already has its eye on the County Council elections due next year, and an intensive three months membership drive is proposed. This will be necessary because the finances of the Party have suffered during the 12 months just past, notwithstanding the very substantial income of over £200 from social events—a figure some Parties will envy. Central premises for the Party were opened during the year, and with this asset there should be a bright future in store.

## Political Agent

The London Co-operative Society Ltd., Political Committee, invite applications for the position of full-time Agent for a London Constituency. Salary—National Scale.

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# SECRETARIES—

## HERE'S TO YOU

In another column will be found an announcement of a duplicator, the price and quality of which is exactly suited to the needs of most Local Labour Parties. This is not a cumbersome flat duplicator with which speed is impossible, but it is a rotary machine capable of very high speeds. The machine will accommodate quarto and foolscap paper and takes post-cards with ease. £6 6s. purchases the complete outfit, and this sturdy machine will stand up to all-the-year-round work and also the harder use of several elections. Its principal appeal lies in the fact that it is serviceable, reasonable in price, but less complicated than costly machines, which in Labour offices, and in local secretaries' hands are apt to become neglected. It is already installed in Labour offices at Banbury, Rhondda, Hertford, Camberwell, Isle of Thanet, etc.

Selections and re-selections of candidates are not proceeding quite so fast as they might, and in a number of constituencies it would appear that the candidate who served at the last election is being called upon to act and publicly function as candidate, without an actual re-selection having taken place. The intention is, of course, to re-select later, the locals apparently being imbued with the idea that there is no hurry. But is any thought given to the false situation in which the candidate is placed? An important circular on the question of re-selection of candidates was issued by the Labour Party early in the year, when it was urged that affiliated organisations should in every constituency be given the opportunity to nominate. Now it is not very nice for a candidate who has publicly appeared as such, and perhaps committed himself by his speeches, to find that his re-selection is being indefinitely held up, and that at some time or another he may have to fight for it with an entirely fresh nominee. Prudence and

decency demand that re-selections if intended should be proceeded with at once.

Incidentally, we have sometimes been asked to define the rights of a Local Party which has been formed during the period when a selection is taking place. Can a Local Party be represented at a selection meeting, if, in fact, that meeting is the first one since the Local Party's creation? It is not impossible to imagine circumstances in which there may be a good deal behind this question. The creation of faggot votes is not unknown even in the Labour Party. In most circumstances we should be prepared to admit a new Local Labour Party and its delegates to all the functions they may perform immediately upon such bodies being properly established, but where a special meeting of a Party has been decided upon at a previous meeting, as in the case of a selection meeting, it does not seem to us proper that the composition of the special meeting should be altered in the interim by admissions of new organisations or delegates. These admissions, ought, in our opinion, to await the next ordinary meeting of the Party.

We are frequently asked regarding the time when penny per week members "run out," i.e., lapse their membership owing to the accumulation of arrears. It has not been found practicable to introduce into local rules the same form of rule governing this matter as is to be found in the case of industrial insurance offices. Circumstances differ, and so do the methods of payment. One member may pay regularly each quarter, yet another who paid weekly might by an accumulation of unpaid contributions definitely indicate a desire to lapse. The rule quoted on page 69 of last month's issue seems best suited to every general use. Lapsed members are there held to be "those who cease to hold a current card of membership and/or are,

more than three months in arrears with contributions, except in cases where it is known that such arrears will be received."

Looking at a specimen of election printing which recently reached us, we were not a little intrigued at the girlish face which looked at us from the frontispiece. But alas, we knew the lady. That photograph is fifteen years old! We know several other candidates whose election photographs would indicate that these persons have discovered the secret of perpetual youth. This may be all very well, but we doubt its wisdom. What we are complaining of now, however, is that we have several times seen out-of-date photographs of ladies where the outrage is made worse by the fact that fashions have changed. Now, after all, candidates ought neither to be, nor look like, back-numbers. Especially the ladies.

Is unpunctuality a national failing?

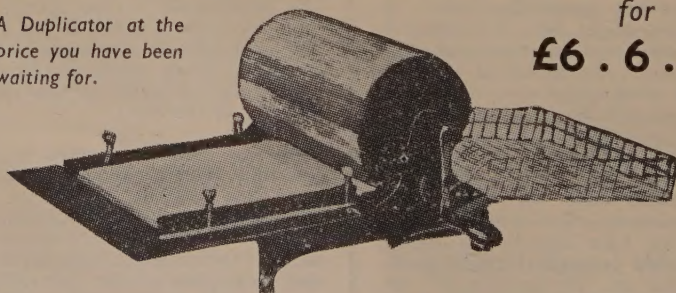
Do other nations suffer as we do? Or is unpunctuality merely a failing of Labour people? Anyway, it is a tiresome fault. It is not a nice thing to travel one hundred miles to be punctual at a meeting only to find the locals who live a hundred yards away tripping along at ten minutes or quarter-of-an-hour past the hour. Why doesn't somebody take a stand in this matter? Men, and women too, must clock in to time at the factory; they must observe punctuality in many other walks of life, yet when it comes to attendance at a meeting they take the liberty of being late. Is all this because people who organise meetings *expect* people to be late? If so, the remedy is obvious. Start to time. Anyway, it is sheer pandering to the wicked if one calls a meeting at "7.45 for 8 o'clock." Our view is that to talk of planning, and system, and Socialism, seems a mockery until our people learn the value of time. You can't run an Empire and be always twenty minutes late!

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During the last twelve months more than one Divisional Secretary who formerly received free copies of the electors' lists and registers from the Registration Officer, has found that privilege taken away. There is a reason for this. Free copies of the register (details concerning which were last given in our issue for July, 1934) were originally intended for political agents only. The privilege itself has always been a recognition of the assistance given by political agents in compiling the register, i.e., by putting forward claims and objections. There has been some looseness in this matter, and registration officers, not being desirous of differentiating between one

Party and another, or one individual and another, have been in the habit of serving all the recognised political Parties alike, whether they employed agents or no. Last year, however, the Home Office was consulted, and the latter again intimated that the privilege was based upon service rendered, and hinted that free copies of the register ought not to be ladled out promiscuously or to organisations that did not contribute to compiling the register. A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse, and perhaps those Parties and individuals who have never taken any step in registration work may consider the matter from another angle when deprived of free copies of the register.

# SIMPLE LAW & FACT

## FOR BEGINNERS

### Article 2

It is outside the scope of these articles to deal with the powers and functions of the bodies just named, but we shall outline briefly the principal matters which concern elections to these bodies. Parliamentary elections will come later.

Taking the Boroughs first, it will be common knowledge that the Council of a Borough consists of the Mayor (or Lord Mayor), the Aldermen and the Councillors.

The Mayor is elected annually and from among the Aldermen or Councillors of the Borough or persons qualified to be Aldermen or Councillors. Thus the Mayor may be properly elected from outside the Council.

The Aldermen of a Borough may also be selected either from inside or outside the Council, and the number is laid down to be one-third of the whole number of Councillors. An Alderman holds office for six years, unless, of course, a particular Alderman is elected to sit for the remainder of any ex-Alderman's term of office, as would be the case if a vacancy occurred in between the ordinary times of election.

The elections of Aldermen take place at the Council meetings every

third year, but the procedure laid down is not that with which our readers will be very much concerned. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that if the strict letter of the proper procedure is not carried out it may be held that the persons elected have no right to act. The law does not allow the proceedings in the Council to become slipshod.

The election of Councillors naturally bears the maximum of interest for our readers. The law on which the elections is based was consolidated in 1933, and practically all the enactments relating to these elections are to be found in the Local Government Act of that year.

Borough Councillors sit for three years unless elected to sit for the remainder of the period for which some retiring or dead Councillor was elected. One third of the Councillors in a Borough or Ward retire each year, and there is no exception to this.

There are no Borough Councils in which the whole Council retires as a body every three years as in the case of certain district and parish councils, and the Metropolitan Boroughs.

Not every Borough is divided into wards. All the County Boroughs are so divided, but some of the smaller

boroughs have no wards. Where a Borough is divided there is an election for each ward.

The intensive period of electioneering for the "November" elections is during October, but Labour Party local rules provide for the selection of candidates some months beforehand, and also for the preparation of a panel of candidates. Readers should pay particular attention to these rules and endeavour to carry out the democratic procedure therein laid down.

As everyone knows, a Council By-election is always a possibility. Vacancies occur through non-acceptance of office, resignation, death, disqualification, as a result of petition, through continued absence and by the acceptance of the office of Alderman.

No election is held where a seat becomes vacant within six months of the day in which the seat would ordinarily become vacant. This is a new provision inserted in the L.G. Act, 1933.

It is important to distinguish between the Returning Officer and his functions at an election, and the Town Clerk and the latter's functions. The Town Clerk is not the returning officer, but he is the officer who supplies nomination papers and does certain other specified things. The returning officer will be the Mayor or at a Ward Election he will be one of the Aldermen. Under certain circumstances a Councillor may act as returning officer.

As to detailed provisions regarding the official conduct of an election, the reader is referred to the Second Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933. This is a long schedule of three parts, and contains the election rules, including the various forms which are prescribed for use in an election. These rules are comparatively simple, and they ought to be read by every person who is interested in Municipal Elections. Because of this we shall only briefly summarise the contents of the Second Schedule.

*(To be continued).*

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## **That Labour Monthly**

The Editor of one of our regular monthlies, on resigning his voluntary post, writes:—

"I am writing to thank you most sincerely for the splendid way in which you have produced the paper, and done all you could to help during the past few years. If ever I move from here and have anything to do with starting another Labour Monthly, I shall certainly see that it is printed at Ripley, if you can manage it. But I am hoping to stay here and to watch the 'Labour News' grow into quite a big fellow.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

(The original letter can be seen by the Editor of the L.O. or any enquirer.)

The foregoing was received in February by

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**LET US QUOTE YOU**

## **WEDDING BELLS**

Heartiest congratulations and long life to Mr. J. S. Middleton and Miss Lucy Cox, whose marriage has taken place since our last issue.

The Secretary of the Labour Party needs no introduction to our readers. His bride, too, is almost equally well known throughout the Movement, both as a Labour speaker and worker in the Peace Movement. We are sure our readers will join with us in our felicitations on this happy event.

Our readers will be interested to learn of the marriage of Mr. George Craddock, late agent for the Thornbury Division, who was recently married to Miss Doris Kimberley, the Assistant Secretary of the same Party. Simultaneously with his marriage Mr. Craddock retired from his agency to take up organising work with N.U.D.A.W. in Sheffield. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock's many friends among our readers will join with us in heartiest good wishes.



# THE DAILY HERALD

## NEEDS YOU ?

There are few of our readers who are not now aware that the Labour Party has again espoused the "Daily Herald" circulation and launched a campaign to still further enlarge the sales of the world's premier paper.

It need be no secret that the present campaign is an answer to the endeavours of the capitalist press to injure Labour industrially and politically through the only daily organ by which the Party's policy and aims are expressed. What, in effect, has been said in the circulation offices of the big dailies is "down the 'Herald' and damn the Socialists."

The National E.C. of the Labour Party not unnaturally believe that Labour's answer to that challenge will come clear as a bell through all the doubts, objections and hesitations which beset every effort of this sort. The National E.C. have set out on the task of helping to secure and retain for the "Herald" a quarter of a million new readers. The circulation of the "Daily Herald" even then would be but one in four of Labour electors.

Following the precedent of the "Victory for Socialism" Campaign, a number of voluntary Area Supervisors have been appointed in selected districts throughout the country. These Supervisors will get in touch with the Labour Parties in the localities and seek to arouse them to a great effort on behalf of the "Herald," in which canvassing will play an important part. Our Movement on a previous occasion showed what it could do in this direction, and it is probable that the task of getting another quarter million new readers is really a lighter one than that which started the "Herald" off with a million circulation.

Supplementary to local efforts, and as a means for arousing interest, Leaders of the Movement and the Staff of the Labour Party will address a series of conferences fixed at central points throughout the country. Literature, explanatory of the campaign, has now been dispatched to local organisations. A perusal of this will show that there is nothing very complicated about the campaign, nor about the method of securing readers. What is urgent is that plans should be care-

fully drawn so that Labour's lists of supporters and voters are thoroughly combed, and that contact is made as early as possible between Labour workers on this job and the news-agents to whom the orders are to be handed. The Party Officers will be in touch with the "Daily Herald" Circulation Department.

Attached to the book of order forms, which has been supplied to Local Parties is another interesting document, i.e., an application form for payment. The "Daily Herald" will pay at the rate of sixpence per new reader, but it is left to Local Parties to decide whether the money is to go into local funds, or be given to those who get the orders. Here then is a chance for Parties with depleted funds—strengthen your Party and your finances at one and the same time!

At the moment of writing, the first conferences have not been held, but they begin on May 16th. Area Officers and the National Staff are now busy making contacts with the constituencies.

An important aid in the campaign will be a new pamphlet published by the Labour Party entitled "The Power of the Press." This pamphlet surveys the nature of press influence, and explains the personal dictatorship exercised by the combined owners. It also gives samples of the methods by which distortion and misrepresentation are practised—methods which have been attacked on many occasions in this paper. The pamphlet is priced 2½d. post free; 12 copies may be obtained for 1s. 6d. and 100 for 10s.

Some interesting samples of really effective literature have reached us from the Royton Division. They are evidently the handywork of our old friend Mr. W. B. Hargreaves, who is acting as the Honorary Secretary for the Division. We gather from the Rochdale "Labour News," a near neighbour, that the Royton D.L.P. have just concluded a campaign for individual membership. Many new members have been enrolled, and Party activity throughout the Division has been given a considerable fillip.

## MAY DAY IN NOTTINGHAM— HOW IT IS DONE.

Though May Day is celebrated by parade and procession all over the world there are few cities in this country where Labour on this day accomplishes so much and vindicates itself so excellently as in Nottingham. May Day in Nottingham is the real thing, and for many years the Nottingham Labour Party have been in the van so far as effective organisation and a worth-while demonstration is concerned. The thanks for this are due to the earnest spirit which pervades so many of our workers in this city, and also to the vigour and capacity of the Central Agent, Mr. T. Roper.

Sunday, May 3rd, this year saw a procession which was well over a mile long and took an hour to pass at a given point. The procession left Old Market at 12.30 p.m. and arrived at Nottingham Forest at 2.45 p.m. Some procession. There were forty-three decorated vehicles, eight bands and a carnival band, five Trade Union banners and thousands of processionists drawn from the Trades Union, Co-operative and Labour Movements.

No less than two hundred collectors were at work en route selling red carnations, their takings totalling £99 1s. 6d.—a sum which nevertheless is £9 less than last year, this result being due to weather conditions. There were "doings" on the famous Forest when the great concourse had fully assembled, the proceedings being enlivened with a Carnival Band display by the Castle Ward Labour Party's band.

We should add that May Day celebrations did not end here, but there was a grand Whist Drive and Dance the next day, and a few days later there was a children's Carnival which was attended by about eight hundred.

Readers may like to know how Nottingham does it. In the first place all affiliated organisations are invited to send three delegates to a Conference, which is usually held as early as January. The Borough Party Secretary acts as Secretary to two committees which are set up to carry out arrangements. Ward organisations also form small committees to raise funds and do details. If by-the-way a propaganda vehicle is put on it may cost round about £3, but a May Queen costs about double.

Practically every Ward competes and

a silver cup and thirty shillings in prizes are given for the winner, the second being consoled with twenty shillings. There are a number of other money prizes for various displays. Castle Ward did well this year with a Carnival Band and three decorated vehicles, and about one hundred children in fancy dress. We were interested to note that the first prize in the Propaganda Section this year was won by a Peace Tableau. Besides prizes for displays of this character there were a number of prizes for children's fancy dress, and also for fancy dress among the collectors.

The co-operation of all sections of the Movement is one of the most pleasing features about Nottingham's celebrations, the Trades Unions and the Co-operative Societies, and their Guilds all work hard. No less than six Trade Union Branches engaged bands, while the Nottingham Co-op. made a grant to all Guilds who put in a decorated vehicle, there being nine of these from this source.

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**New Feature**

# OUR MIND METER

*Below are to be found five statements. Some of these statements are correct, others are wrong. As a test to your knowledge or memory, please write down on paper your answers to these questions then turn to page 98. It is not necessary for the reader to write a long argumentative answer. The words "right" or "wrong" will mostly serve as a test of your knowledge.*

1. A is a publican and was a candidate at a recent Borough Council By-election. B acts as his chief clerk or "agent." On the day of election B is seen to be in company with C—an elector who is known to be a waverer. B and C are followed into A's public-house, where, in the presence of A, B is seen to treat C and pay for his drinks. B can now be prosecuted for treating.

2. A candidate may attend at the counting of the votes, without being sworn in to secrecy.

3. Every candidate and every Local Party delegate to the Labour

Party Annual Conference must be an individual member of the Party he represents.

4. An absent voter has the right to vote in two ways, i.e., in the ordinary way at the polling booth, or by post.

5. A sub-agent at the General Election caused to be printed and exhibited certain posters which contained no printer's imprint. By so doing he became guilty of an illegal practice and rendered himself liable to a fine of £100 and a sentence of incapacity from voting. His action might also have unseated the candidate.

## LABOUR PARTY DIRECTORY

We have pleasure in announcing a new feature in "Labour Organiser" service to its readers. By the courtesy of the Labour Party we shall publish each month a complete list of any alterations that have taken place in the previous month among the constituency secretaries and agents of the Party. As our readers are aware, a complete and revised list is published at the time of each annual Conference, but the number of alterations made during a year rapidly make the published list out of date. We shall publish each month in addition to further alterations a complete list of all alterations that have already been published, giving the index letters and figures only, together with a reference to our own pages. Thus, any month's issue of the "L.O." will serve as an accurate guide to Labour Party secretaries, etc. Will readers please note that notification of alterations must be sent not to us but to the Labour Party. It should also be noted that some entries may register quite minor corrections, and that entry in this list does not necessarily indicate that a change of secretary has taken place.

### KEY TO INDEX LETTERS REPRESENTING LABOUR PARTY ORGANISING DISTRICTS.

A North-Eastern District  
B North-Western District  
C Midlands District  
D Southern and Home Counties District  
E London District

F South-Western District  
G Eastern District  
H Wales  
J Scotland  
K Universities

### KEY TO NATURE OF CONSTITUENCY.

(CD) County Divisions  
(SB) Single-membered Boroughs  
(DMB) Double-membered Boroughs

(DB) Divisional Boroughs  
(BD) Borough Divisions  
(U) Universities



## CORRECTIONS REGISTERED IN OUR MARCH ISSUE

D4	F50	F101	D141	B174	G216	E263/5	C330	C403	A451	H507	J564
D6	F51	C104	D143	B182/4	G220	E270	F341	B407	A456	J516	J568
B16	F55	D109	B149	B184	E227	E277	C362	C415	H475	J542	J572
B24	A61	D113	B152	B193	E230	D283	G367	A433	H480	J543	J574
C36	G78	D116	B155	B196	E236	D299	G368	A437	H482	J551	K584
C44	G82	D127	B162	B201	E241	G300	D381	A440/	H484	J552	K585/6
F48	G02	D131	B163	C209	E257	G303	D389	446	H503	J554	
F49	G94	D138	B165	G213	E259	A318A	C398	A441	H506	J563	

## CORRECTIONS REGISTERED IN OUR APRIL ISSUE

C36	G85	B171	E226/27	E249	G302	C323	D378	B407	A448	H482
F57	D115	G213	E243	E263	C310	C330	D384	C414	A454	H487
G83	B166/175	G218	E247	E264	A313	D372	C397	A445	A471	J570

## CORRECTIONS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

<i>Index No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>Present Secretary and Address</i>
G12	CD	Cambridgeshire T.C. & L.P.	Mrs. A. E. COBB, Tigh Beagh, Girton Road, Cambridge.
G81	BD	Leyton (West) D.L.P.	Mr. C. C. W. QUANTRELL, 114, Matlock Rd., Leyton, London, E.10.
G90	CD	Colchester D.L.P.	Mr. C. E. CHILD, Labour Party Office, St. Botolph's House, Colchester, Essex.
C107	CD	Thornbury D.L.P.	Mrs. V. PERROTT, 20, Victoria St., Staple Hill, Bristol, Glos.
B196	CD	Lonsdale D.L.P.	Mr. G. KITCHEN, 21, Lightburn Avenue, Ulverston, Lancs.
C211	CD	Loughborough D.L.P.	Mr. F. G. PEACHAM, 26, Boyer St., Loughborough, Leicestershire.
E245	SB	Holborn D.L.P.	Mr. D. N. SMITH, 24, John St., London, W.C.1.
E265	BD	St. Pancras (S.W.) D.L.P.	Mr. N. WHINE, 123, Drummond St., London, N.W.1.
A318A	SB	Wallsend D.L.P.	Coun. J. WATSON, 4, Black Bull Yard, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
D333	CD	Henley D.L.P.	Mr. G. E. HOOKHAM, "Overdale," Goring-on-Thames, Reading.
F340	CD	Frome D.L.P.	Mr. D. STONE, 47, Charlton Rd., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
C348	BD	Burslem & Tunstall D.L.P.	Mr. W. MOORE, 46, Brindley St., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
C398	BD	Moseley D.L.P.	Mr. H. CUTTING, 25, Baldwin's Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham, Warwicks.
A422	BD	Bradford (North) D.L.P.	Mr. W. I. WHITEOAK, 7, Lambourne Avenue, Eccleshill, Bradford, Yorks.
A427	BD	Hull (Cent.) D.L.P.	Mr. E. G. CARR, 11, Bond St., Hull, Yorks.
A440/446	BD	Sheffield (Central) T.C. & L.P.	Mr. A. E. HOBSON, Room 5, Yorkshire Chambers, Angel St., Sheffield, 3.
A471	CD	Skipton D.L.P.	Mr. J. NICHOL, 25, Neville St., Skipton, Yorks.
H506	CD	Monmouth D.L.P.	Mr. R. W. POWELL, Rockfield Post Office, Monmouth.
J512	CD	Aberdeen & Kincardine (Cent.) D.L.P.	Mr. T. MILNE, Wireless Cottages, Stoneywood, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
J528	CD	East Fife D.L.P.	Coun. G. FAIRWEATHER, 14, Park Hill Avenue, Leven, Fife.
J559	CD	West Lothian D.L.P.	Mr. J. AITKEN, 12 Ramsay Crescent, Bathgate, West Lothian.

**AGENCY CORRECTIONS**

(Full-time only)

**ADDITIONS AND  
CORRECTIONS.**

- BERKS. : Reading.—Mr. C. Denscombe, 56, Minster Street, Reading.
- DURHAM : Sedgfield.—Mr. F. Carr, 21, Bede Terrace, Ferryhill, Co. Durham.
- GLOUCESTER : Bristol, West.—Mr. E. V. Rees, 103, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- Stroud.—Mr. E. W. Ellis, Far Hill, Caincross Road, Stroud.
- LANCS. : Bolton.—Coun. H. Eastwood, The Labour Hall, 18, John Brown Street, Bolton.
- LEICESTER : Harborough.—Mr. F. T. Watson, 29, New Walk, Leicester.
- LONDON : Fulham (East).—Mr. A. A. Johnson, 131, Dawes Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.
- West Lewisham.—Mr. F. Coles, 43, Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.
- Southwark East.—Mr. C. New, Labour Rooms, York Mansions, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.
- NORFOLK : Norwich.—Mr. J. Brooksbank, 59, Bethel Street, Norwich.
- SURREY : Farnham.—Mr. W. F. Shepherd, Labour Hall, Clarence Avenue, Woking, Surrey.
- WARWICK : Nuneaton.—Mr. W. V. Titherington, Abbey Chambers, Abbey Street, Nuneaton, Warwicks.
- YORKS. : Middlesbrough East.—Mr. P. Robson, c/o Harrison Bros. (England) Ltd., Commercial Street, Middlesbrough.
- Sheffield, Brightside.—Coun. W. Asbury, J.P., 65, Primrose Avenue, Sheffield, 5.
- LINLITHGOW : Linlithgow.—Mr. J. Aitken, 12, Ramsay Crescent, Bathgate, West Lothian.

**AGENCY CORRECTIONS  
DELETIONS**

- CHESHIRE : Crewe.—Mr. H. Leedale.
- DERBYSHIRE : Derby.—Ald. W. R. Raynes, J.P.
- ESSEX : Colchester.—Mr. J. K. Arnold.
- GLOUCESTER : Thornbury.—Mr. G. Craddock.
- LANCS. : Manchester (Hulme).—Mr. J. P. Connolly.
- LEICESTER : Bosworth.—Mr. A. E. Bennett.
- NORTHANTS : Kettering.—Mr. J. Sadler.
- NORTHUMBERLAND : Wallsend.—Mr. Claud Denscombe.

- SOMERSET : Frome.—Mr. A. G. Salmon.
- Yeovil.—Mr. H. Jackson.
- WARWICK : Birmingham West.—Mr. Wilfrid Whiteley.
- WORCESTERSHIRE : Evesham.—Mr. E. J. Alford.
- Dudley.—Mr. H. Chambers.
- YORKS. : Skipton.—Miss Dora Seed.
- Sowerby.—Mr. J. W. Singleton,
- GLAMORGAN : Cardiff South.—Mr. A. J. Herbert.
- YORKS. : Barkston Ash.—Mr. C. A. Shepherd.

**ADDITIONAL CANDIDATES  
ENDORSED BY N.E.C.**

22nd APRIL, 1936.

- BUCKS : Aylesbury.—Mr. E. N. Shearer, Crawford, Jordans, Bucks.
- KENT : Dartford.—Mrs. J. Adamson, 20, Woodcombe Crescent, Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, S.E. ; Maidstone.—Mr. J. Warren MacAlpine, 10, Mt. Carmel Chambers, Duke's Lane, Kensington, W.8.
- LANCS. : Southport.—Mr. R. Carrington Willis, Bledlow Ridge, High Wycombe, Bucks. ; Warrington.—Mr. E. Porter, 313, Preston Old Road, Fenisccliffe, Blackburn.
- LINCS. : Holland - with - Boston.—Mr. E. E. Reynolds, Pye Cottage, Speen, Aylesbury ; Louth.—Mr. J. H. Franklin, 1, Garibaldi Street, Grimsby.
- NORFOLK : South.—Mr. Colin Clark, 31, Parkside, Cambridge.
- NORTHUMBERLAND : Wallsend.—Mr. H. McKay, 24, John Street, Farsdon, Shiremoor, Northumberland.
- WESTMORLAND : Westmorland.—Mrs. E. V. Short, 5, Airethwaite, Kendal, Westmorland.
- YORKS. : Elland.—Mr. G. R. Mitchison, River Court, Hammersmith Mall, W.6.
- CARNARVONSHIRE.—Mr. W. Elwyn Jones, Hazelwood, Deiniol Road, Bangor, N. Wales.
- AYRSHIRE : Kilmarnock.—Mr. James Crawford, 346, Moss Road, Glasgow, S.W.1.

**HELD OVER**

Our article on ADVERTISEMENT  
and other regular features are  
this month crowded out.



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# JACK CUTTER

## HOLDS AN INQUEST ON U.D.C. ELECTIONS: REACHES A VERDICT AND—

As none of the big dailies made any mention, so far as I could see, of the U.D.C. election results, we are at liberty to assume that our representation is pretty much "as you were," with no striking gains or losses on either side, taking the country as a whole.

As an ingenious local secretary wrote in his Annual Report, putting the best face on the unpleasant fact that no seats had been won: "The status quo has been maintained."

Hardly good enough in these days when we have a right to expect considerable Labour gains in our Urban districts. True, these elections are usually most difficult to conduct in a satisfactory way. In most cases only Labour candidates carry a Party label and all the others are "Independent," "Ratepayers' Friend," "British Legion Nominee," or even "Old Joe Smith, the butcher in the High Street and Captain of the bowls club."

The average election address of these gentry is merely a notification of the fact that Wednesday is polling day; that "I have represented you for 24 years and hope to have the honour of your continued confidence, yours very sincerely." Policy and opinions are absent and the election is contested on purely personal grounds.

Yet these "independents" are invariably members of the Tory Party and get the organised Tory vote, which, plus their personal popularity pull, is sufficient to return them every time.

There is, however, another reason for their continued success in a very large number of cases in those Urban Districts where there are no wards and one-third of the Council retire en bloc each year. (Incidentally, it would be interesting to know how many U.D.C.'s stick to this old method—I imagine very nearly half of the U.D. Councillors in the country are so elected.)

Labour Parties in townships continuing this practice frequently fail to win seats because they insist on putting forward one or two candidates when there are six or seven seats to be

filled. They seem to have the idea that it is better to "concentrate" on winning one seat than conducting a massed Party attack on the lot: and of course, they fail nearly every time for obvious reasons.

I say "for obvious reasons," but it is surprisingly difficult to get local Parties to see them. Let us try to make them clear. Stand away from the blackboard, boy, and hand me the chalk.

Here, for instance, is a township with, say 1,000 people on the L.C. register. About 300 of them vote Tory on principle and about 300 vote Labour similarly. The other 400 are "nothing-arians" who vote anyhow, according to their latest whim.

There are 15 members of the U.D.C. and five retire each year. Every Spring five Old Tory Geezers turn up at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, give a donation to the prize list of the local Shopping Week Committee, donate a cup to the handiest football club and make a round of the local chapels or saloon bars according to taste. A visit to the local Tory Agent and the issue of a platitudinous and non-committal election address completes their campaign and they sit back and wait for the votes to roll in.

The local Labour Party meets and decides that as Comrade So-and-So put up such a good fight these last three years and increased his vote by an average of 20 each time, he be asked to stand again, the Party pledging itself to rally (generally "behind him") and to work (usually with "might and main") to turn over the necessary 150 votes which will ensure victory.

And they carry out their resolution. They rally and fight. Yet Comrade So-and-So has another moral victory as distinct from the other kind which is the only effective sort of victory I know.

For the simple reason that everyone goes to the polling booth with five votes to distribute among six candi-



dates (the five aforesaid old Tory Geezers and Comrade So-and-So). The 300 Labour supporters, plus as many of the waverers as the Labour campaign has convinced, vote for Comrade So-and-So and have still four votes left. Talk as you will before the election at meetings and on the doorstep you will never convince the vast majority of electors to throw those four votes away. It is against human nature and certainly against the psychology of small town electors to expect it. They use their four votes by voting for the four others whom they consider least harmless, with the result that the five O.T.G.'s have distributed between them (a) the 300 organised Tory votes, (b) a proportion of the waverers and (c) a number of Labour votes. Comrade So-and-So is once more at the foot of the poll and at the next Council meeting the chairman says how nice it is to welcome back old friends and mumbles something about the "advantages" of "continuity of service."

The only way to put an end to this state of affairs is a Labour candidate for every vacancy every time and a determined attempt to educate the electors on Party lines. It is not too soon to start now seeking out candidates for next year. It costs little if anything more to run five candidates than one in such circumstances. One address serves the lot and five candidates canvassing and working as a team can cover a lot more ground than one. And if you think, as some Parties do, that it will be rather difficult to find every year five candidates of sufficient ability to win seats, take a look at the personnel of the existing Council and think again!

#### **ADDS A RIDER ON THE NEW L.G. DEPT.**

Welcome to the Party's new Local Government Department. Properly used it should be a great help to Labour Parties and Labour Groups—especially Labour Groups.

One of the main dangers to the effectiveness of Labour Groups on Local Councils is the temptation to become so involved and saturated in the ordinary routine of the Council's set programme of work that there is no time for the consideration of new policy, the initiation of novel methods

and the introduction of additional services. Quite a number of Groups who are loyal to Party policy, work as a team to the approved standing orders and can claim never to have let the Party down on any essential, yet have such set agendas for Group meetings that consideration of committee minutes takes practically the whole time of the meeting which is thus devoted to endorsement of things done with no time for consideration of things which might be introduced.

Group Policy Sub-Committees can do much to rectify this by an occasional review of the whole local position and an occasional recommendation of some new and practical scheme applicable to their town or district, which will capture the public imagination much as the L.C.C.'s "Green Belt" scheme did.

*(Concluded on page 96)*

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# LABOUR PARTY AT WORK

The establishment by the Labour Party of a Local Government Department, recently announced, is an indication of the growing hold by our Movement on local governing bodies. It is also a recognition of the needs of our local Movements, and the necessity for our growing power to be wisely and intelligently wielded in the interests of the people. The Secretary of the new department is Mr. G. Grant McKenzie, than whom no more fitting person could be found. The department will deal with local government organisation, local finance, public health and nutrition, housing and rents, town and country planning, public assistance, education, roads and bridges, police and fire brigades, Municipal trading, etc. The services of the department will be at the disposal of all sections of the Labour Movement, and Council Groups and individual Councillors are invited to keep contact with the department. We need hardly say that keeping contact means not only asking questions, but supplying useful information both when solicited and unsolicited.

A series of important consultations has been arranged between the National Executive Committee and a number of important Labour Parties. The object of the consultations is to review the results of the General Election and to go into other details, such as Parliamentary selections, propaganda and educational work, the development of individual membership and the electoral machine, and to consider Party finance and kindred matters. Members of the National E.C. have been appointed to partake in these consultations, along with Headquarters and Regional Officers.

A summer propaganda campaign has been decided upon by the Agricultural Campaign Committee of the Party. Thirty of the most promising rural divisions have been selected for the campaign, and the National E.C. has allocated a sum of money from its development fund to enable the campaign to be thoroughly organised. The purpose of the campaign is to carry out intensive propaganda of Labour's policy in the countryside, by meetings

and literature, and to recruit new Party members, and new Trades Union members. The Divisions concerned have already been circularised with further information and requests for such details as will enable an effective plan to be drawn up for each constituency. The speakers will be supplied by the Labour Party, but it should be emphasised that this campaign is not a mere orgy of meetings. Indeed, if meetings could do it, Labour should have captured the countryside long ago. The nature of the campaign is best indicated by a reference to the detailed plans to be made beforehand with the assistance of the Labour Party district organisers. The plans include arrangements for a membership canvassing corps, consultations with Trades Union organisers, press publicity and general advertising, arrangements for adequate literature distribution, arrangements for outdoor and indoor meetings, and at least one central rally, and finally the transport of speakers and loud speaker equipment. We shall look with interest for results from this campaign. Connected therewith, a little campaigner entitled "Country Folk" has been issued. This will certainly add to the interest.

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*(Concluded from page 95)*

Suggestions for new ideas could with benefit be invited from Ward Committees and General Committee delegates, the Trades Council and Women's Sections, etc., for close contact between Group and Party is a healthy thing and Party members naturally like to be consulted in such matters.

In considering the practicability of such new ventures suggested by the Policy Sub or Party members the new L.G. Department will be of great value, supplying facts and briefing advocates with arguments, examples, figures and the essentials of their case.

That is, of course, only one angle of the useful work the new department can do, but it is well worth the consideration of "static" groups who want to get out of a rut and need new and dramatic issues to jolt a placid public into an understanding of municipal Socialism.



# QUESTIONS ANSWERED HERE

## Stencils and Stencilling.

*Question.* I have been asked to enquire from you something about stencils. Some of our members have the idea that we could purchase a set of stencils and after a little practice some of us might be able to draw up our own public advertisements of meetings. Tradesmen do this, and if so, why not us?

*Answer.* During recent years stencil equipment has much improved, and our correspondent cannot do better than write to "Econasign" Co. Ltd., 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, for their lists. The old type of stencil is now a back number, and there is to-day an ample choice of bold clear-cut letters and figures in a wide range of sizes and styles; ornaments and borders are also obtainable. The firms which specialise in stencils also supply various requisites necessary for production of good work, besides inks and ranges of suitable cardboards, etc.

A word of warning, however. Stencilling has not in the past "taken on" as a means for Party publicity, partly because of the initial cost, and partly because of the limitations of this style of work. If our friend's ambitions are to supplant the printer he will make a profound mistake. Just as some people misuse their duplicator, so some persons may be tempted to put a stencil outfit to improper uses. Take "Punch's" advice to those about to be married—"DON'T"!

The prime use for stencilling to-day is for shop-window work, and for ticketing and notices of all descriptions where rapidity of execution and the execution of only one to a few copies of a word, number or notice is required. A Local Labour Party could find few uses for an outfit except for notice-boards, office window notices etc. An outfit would not be suitable for running off a number of notices with the same matter. But an outfit could be of a profound service if some enthusiast was willing to do the work required. Indeed, here is a means for getting one's slogans over, and announcements of all sorts if only the man of pains and interest is to be found.

Prices of outfits vary considerably.

One may go from twenty-five shillings to £6, but readers are best advised to study the makers' catalogues and choose therefrom according to their own needs and pocket.

## Stamp for Contributions.

*Question.* The suggestion was made at our last E.C. that in future we use the penny contribution adhesive stamps. Have you any—if so, what is the cost?

*Answer.* The above query comes from the Secretary of a Local Labour Party, and we fear that there is a very simple and unfortunate explanation of this query reaching us. Ever since 1931 the Labour Party has issued books of stamps of various denominations which may be used in conjunction with the national contribution card. Announcements concerning same have been made from time to time, and another announcement was made so recently as December last in a circular addressed to Central and Constituency Labour Parties, and dealing with the Party membership card for 1936.

If the above circular was read at a Divisional Meeting its contents ought to be known to all. Is it not a fact, however, that many circulars from the Labour Party never do reach Divisional Meetings, but are held up by Divisional Secretaries? And is it not a fact also that even when they are read, delegates do not remember to convey the information they contain back to their Local Parties?

We mention this matter as such cases frequently come under our observation, and sooner or later some means will have to be found whereby Head Office communications can be ensured of proper attention.

The "Labour Organiser" does not stock the contribution stamps referred to, and they are obtainable only from the Labour Party, the price being as follows for cash with order:

360 stamps at 1d. ...	6d. per booklet.
180 stamps at 2d. ...	4d. per booklet.
120 stamps at 3d. ...	4d. per booklet.
90 stamps at 4d. ...	3d. per booklet.
60 stamps at 6d. ...	3d. per booklet.
30 stamps at 1s. ...	2d. per booklet.

# MIND METER: ANSWERS

1. Wrong. B has certainly acted in a highly suspicious manner, but before bringing home to him the offence of treating, as laid down in the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, a great deal more has to be proved. Not without due reason the statute stipulates that a person who provides "meat, drink, entertainment, etc.," must, in order to make the offence complete, do so "for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person." Naturally the circumstances under which treating takes place will always have a bearing as indicating motive but the circumstances we have narrated are not sufficient for a corrupt motive to be presumed. If it was possible to prove that A and B had made certain suggestions to C or that it was notorious that drinks were only obtainable on an understanding that the elector would vote for A or that B had in some other circumstances compromised himself, then and only then might it be possible to bring home the offence. But did C vote or intend to vote or had he voted? and did B even say anything at all about voting?

2. Right and wrong. By what seems to be an omission in the Ballot Act, candidates are not mentioned as among the persons who must be sworn in to secrecy. (Ballot Act, First Schedule, rule 54). But by Rule 51 a candidate may himself undertake the duties of any agent or assist an agent, and may be present at any place at which an agent may attend. The statement therefore is correct as far as Parliamentary candidates are concerned.

County Council and Borough Council elections are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1933, where the above slip has been corrected. The Second Schedule, rule 51, provides that before acting as above mentioned, the candidate shall make a declaration of secrecy. As to Rural and Urban District Council Elections the same provision has been inserted in the adaptations of the Ballot Act to be found in the election rules.

3. Wrong. There is more than one inaccuracy here because the can-

didate need not be a member of the Party he represents, and indeed he has no right to be a member unless residing in the constituency, or registered therein as an elector. It is correct that under an amendment to the constitution, carried a year or two ago, "no person may be endorsed as a Parliamentary candidate unless an individual member of the Party." Delegates to the Annual Conference, however, are only required to be bona fide members or paid permanent officials of the organisation appointing them. From this it is clear that a member of a Divisional Party sent there as a delegate from his Trades Union is eligible to be elected to Conference notwithstanding that he may not be an individual member.

4. Wrong. Section 23, sub-section 5 (still in force) of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, provides that a person whose name is entered on the absent voters' list shall not be entitled to vote except in the manner provided for absent voters, i.e., by post or by proxy as the case may be.

5. Wrong. Without any desire to minimise the offence committed, it should be pointed out that Section 18 of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1883, makes the offence named an illegal practice only if the candidate, or the election agent are the offenders. In such cases the punishment named may be awarded (provided relief has not been obtained). Where the offender is not the candidate or the agent there is merely a punishment upon the offender and not upon the election. There is a fine not exceeding £100, but no incapacity is inflicted.

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of your Party get the  
"L.O."?**

*If not, why not?*

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# ABOUT A LATE SECRETARY

Of course, Mr. Editor, I don't mean he is dead. He *was* our Secretary. Now he is no more. And never will be.

If I said he was the Secretary of our late Party I should be lamentably nearer the truth.

This is how he did it.

## An Awful Example.

We elected our late Secretary in February, 1935. Evil day. Ten weeks after he was elected, I met his predecessor who had left the town. No arrangements had been made to hand over the books and papers, and nothing whatever had been done.

I made it my business to see our late Secretary and "rousted" him. Perhaps conscience smote him, for a fortnight afterwards he called a meeting. Mark you, two regular meeting nights had gone by, and this meeting was not called on the regular night.

Formerly all our meetings were called by post, but our Secretary decided on this occasion to deliver the notices. I think he must have got tired before he got round, because several of the Executive swore that no notices were ever left at their houses, and they knew nothing about the meeting until it was over.

Of course, the meeting was held, and there was the worst attendance we had had for years. The Secretary came in twenty minutes late and then he had left some of the papers at home.

Our late Secretary was all apologies that night, and we naturally forgave him, particularly as he suggested a lot of things which we thought were good, and ought to be done. Indeed we passed quite a lot of resolutions, though as we were hardly a quorum there was some things it did not seem we had a right to do.

Note what happened, and will any of your readers who desire to kill their Parties please take particular note.

For another two months we heard nothing of the Secretary; nothing was done, and I called on him again for another "rousting." This time it was I who got the "rousting," because our late Secretary started to grumble about the attendance at the meeting which he had called. He had done

nothing since as "nobody was interested in the Party," according to him. Not a single one of our resolutions had been carried out, and no minutes had been written up.

However, we got the engine working again, and the Secretary called another meeting and also agreed to visit the Women's Section. He did this and fell out with the women. Our meeting was held, and there was a worse meeting than before. The meeting had not been called properly. It was again on the wrong meeting night, and what was worse, when some of us got to the room to time the meeting-place was not open. In fact, it had not been booked, and two or three of our Executive "took the huff" and went home. The Secretary again turned up twenty minutes late.

We put it to the Secretary that night that he was not doing his job. Again he was full of apologies, pleaded bad health and we let him off. Great is the pity.

I called on the Secretary a month later and got a flea in my ear for doing so. The Secretary was then going to chuck it. I wish he had.

A month later there was still no meeting, but still rumours of the Secretary chucking it. And a month later it was the same. No propaganda had been done all the summer. We had not, as is our usual rule, gone through the agenda of the Labour Party Conference. We had made no plans for our usual winter bazaar; no new members had been made; our literature for the "Victory for Socialism" Campaign was still coming but not delivered, and nobody knew what was happening.

At last, two or three of us got together and determined to beard the Secretary. We did so, though he dodged us many evenings. We decided to call a meeting ourselves, and after much trouble we secured the books. Nowhere in the books could we discover a proper list of members, and our difficulties were considerable in getting notices out. When we saw people nobody wanted to turn up, their interest had been killed, but at last we got a meeting, though only of the faithful few.

Now this is where we missed a Mussolini. Our late Secretary had

been appointed at a General Meeting. He did not attend this special meeting but sent a letter which read as if he intended to retain office. At any rate, he forwarded no information that would help us, correspondence or business, and we had perforce to adjourn the meeting without business being done, except that the Chairman was authorised to interview the Secretary and force his resignation. That's a thing, however, he could not do.

And so things went on. Nobody wanted to take the Secretary's job, and the Secretary would not call meetings. Nobody paid any subscriptions and the Municipal Elections came and went with nothing being done.

Let this be a terrible warning to your readers. Urge them to give the Chairman power to suspend a Secretary who acts like this, but above all let any Secretary who reads this make up his mind that he won't be the next. It all began with slackness at the beginning; with holding a meeting on the wrong night, and with failing to call a meeting in the proper manner. These little bad beginnings led to bigger and bad endings. We know now how to kill a Party.

P.S.—Of course we are not dead yet, we have become Mussolinis and sacked the Secretary. We could not find anybody to act in his place so one of us takes the minutes, another of us writes the correspondence, and we have farmed out the work until one of our young men leaves his present job. Some of our old members have come back, and we have got some new ones. We shall get over the trouble, but we shall not forget our late Secretary.

## PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

"The New Power in Politics." Price one penny. The Labour Party.

This pamphlet is a reasoned statement of the need for and purpose of a political party whose policy is based on the conception of work as the basis of an outlook on life and on a belief in the dignity and value of Labour. The composition of the community with its overwhelming preponderance of wage-earners and its small proportion of property owners who live upon the efforts of the workers is explained; the points of view of the older parties are summarised; the fundamental importance of Trade Union organisation

is stressed; and the general policy, programme and attitude of the Labour Party are described. The pamphlet is price 1½d. post free; 12 copies, 9d.; 100 copies, 6s.

## ALSO RECEIVED.

"The Power of the Press." Price twopence. Labour Publications Department, Transport House.

This pamphlet is referred to elsewhere.

"Socialist Credit Policy," (new and revised edition). By E. F. M. Durbin. Price one shilling. New Fabian Research Bureau and Victor Gollancz.

"Technical Education—An Immediate Programme." A report of the Education Committee of the Bureau, provided by Barbara Drake and Tobias Weaver, price sixpence. New Fabian Research Bureau and Gollancz.

## Two or Three Recent Changes have been made among the Head Office Staff.

Mr. Maurice Webb, Propaganda Officer, has now joined the staff of the "Daily Herald" as liaison officer between that paper and the Movement. Mr. Webb's post is at present in course of being filled, and an announcement is expected very shortly.

Mr. Harold Croft has now relinquished his post as District Organiser for the Home and Southern Counties Area to take up whole time duties in connection with the Study Courses for agents and constituency Party officers.

Mr. J. W. Kneeshaw, formerly District Organiser for the North-Western Area has relinquished that post and accepted the post vacated by Mr. Harold Croft. The District Officership for the North-Western Area is at the moment vacant, and in course of being filled. An announcement is expected shortly.

We wish all our friends success in their new sphere.

## MEMO.

A handy standard receipt-book for use by Local Labour Party secretaries is obtainable from the Labour Party Scottish Council, 44, South Portland Street, Glasgow, C.5, at the price of sixpence per book for fifty receipts. The receipts are in duplicate.